

FBIS**DAILY REPORT**
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GDR TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

AU231212 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 23 Jun 86

["A Government Trade Delegation of the German Democratic Republic Arrives in Our Country -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 23 (ATA) -- A government trade delegation of the German Democratic Republic, led by the Minister of Foreign Trade Dr. Gerhard Beil arrived in our country, on June 22.

The delegation was received at the airport by the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci, Director of Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Zeqi Agolli, etc. Present was also the Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the Embassy of the German Democratic Republic to the PSR of Albania Roland Weight.

On June 22 too, talks were held between the delegations of the two countries on the development of trade relations between the two countries during 1986-1990 period.

On June 22, the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci gave a dinner in honour of the government trade delegation of the German Democratic Republic. Attending were the Minister of Communications Luan Babameto, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Muhamet Kapllani, etc. Present was also the Interim Charge d'Affaires of the Embassy of the German Democratic Republic to the PSR of Albania Roland Weight.

Long-Term Agreement Signed

LD232249 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1933 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Tirana, 23 Jun (ADN) -- Dr Gerhard Beil, GDR minister of foreign trade, was received today by Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. During the friendly exchange of views Dr Gerhard Beil spoke about implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress for further shaping developed socialist society and the GDR's efforts to safeguard peace and strengthen international cooperation.

Adil Carcani briefed his guest on the successes of Albania's socialist development and the multifarious social activities in preparation for the Ninth Congress of the Albanian Workers Party in November. Both sides agreed to develop relations between the GDR and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania steadily, especially in the economic sphere, in the interests of peace and for the benefit of both sides. GDR Charge d'Affaires Roland Weight also took part in the talk.

Today the GDR and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania signed a long-term trade and payments agreement for the period 1986-90. The document, which provides for a considerable increase in trade, was signed by Dr Gerhard Beil and Albanian Minister for Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci.

During the stay in Tirana the two ministers held talks in which they assessed the steady development of economic relations and the state of implementation of the protocol for 1986 positively.

The long-term agreement provides for the export of complete GDR plant and technological lines for the foodstuffs and metal-processing industries and for combine harvesters, tractors, and chaff cutters for speeding up the mechanization of Albanian agriculture.

The traditional supplies of lorries, motors, scientific equipment, and medical and laboratory technology will be continued. Chemical and metallurgical products also play an important part in GDR exports.

From the People's Socialist Republic of Albania the GDR will import chrome ore for supplying the metallurgical industry. The agreement also provides for continued imports of enamel copper wire, precision measuring instruments, and products from Albanian agriculture and light industry.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR VIETNAM

AU221405 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Tirana, June 22 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the Federation of the Trade Unions of Vietnam, a delegation of the General Council of the Trade Unions of Albania, led by the secretary of this council Shenasi Zenelaj left for a friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by the Secretary of the General Council of the Trade Unions of Albania Strati Marko and other comrades.

Present was also the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Le Ngoc Thanh.

INDUSTRY, CONSTRUCTION COMMISSIONS REPORT

AU221407 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Tirana, June 22 (ATA) -- The Commission of Industry of the People's Assembly convened on June 21. Present were also the Vice-Chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly Jashar Menzelxhiu and the Secretary of the Presidium Sihat Tozaj.

The Minister of Industry and Mining Hajredein Celiku, that of energetics Lavdosh Hametaj and the Vice-Minister of Light and Foodstuff Industry Ylli Bufi reported before the commission of the achievements reached in these sectors and stressed the need for a higher quality of the products of mechanical industry, the efficient extraction and processing of the chrome and copper, the increase of the production of oil and gas and the quality of coals, of the measures adopted to exploit to the full the productive capacities of the enterprises of light and food industry, etc.

Besides, the Commission of Construction-Communication-Post and Telegraph convened. Present were the Vice-President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Xhafer Spahiu and the Vice-Chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly Vitori Curri.

The Minister of Construction Farudih Hoxha and that of communication Luan Babmeto reported before the commission of the achievements reached in the realisation of the tasks in the volume of constructions, the work made to lower the cost and further increase of the effectiveness in construction, the achievements in the extension of all kinds of transport, spread of the advanced experience, etc.

It was also reported of the realisation of the economic-financial tasks during this period in implementation of the tasks set by the 13th and 14th plenums of the CC of the party and the instructions of Comrade Ramiz Alia.

ATANASOV RECEIVES SOVIET GAS INDUSTRY MINISTER

AU201758 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Viktor Chernomyrdin, minister of the gas industry of the USSR. Minister Georgi Pankov was present at the conversation, which passed in a comradely atmosphere.

ZHIVKOV SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO HONECKER

AU191425 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Jun 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, sent the following telegram to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council:

Dear Comrade Honecker,

I pray you to accept my most sincere congratulations on the occasion of your reelection to the post of GDR State Council chairman. I take advantage of this opportunity to express my deep conviction that the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR, as in the past, will also continue to develop in the future along ascending lines in the interests of our two peoples, in the interest of the fraternal unity of the socialist community, in the interest of the preservation of peace throughout the world.

I wish you vigorous health and new, even greater successes in your activities involving great responsibility and devoted to the well-being of the GDR people, for the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 11th SED Congress, which opened a new stage in the construction of the developed socialist society in your country.

TURKEY IMPLEMENTS 'HAZARDOUS POLICY' OF COOPERATION

AU191025 Sofia NARODINA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 13 Jun 86 p 4

[Georgi Atanasov military-political commentary: "Turkey -- On the Dangerous Path of a Hazardous Game"]

[Excerpts] Common borders with the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, control over the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, proximity to the oil-rich Persian Gulf areas and to the states involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Iran-Iraq war -- these are all things the United States and NATO consider sufficiently "convincing" arguments for transforming Turkish territory into a "unique, strategic launching platform."

In February 1986 U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger declared: "Turkey, which has land and sea borders with the USSR and Bulgaria, takes a position of crucial importance along the path of the Soviet Union in the Mediterranean and in the forefront of NATO's southern flank." Acting in the spirit of its neoglobalist policy, threatening Turkey by all means with the myth of the "Soviet threat," U.S. imperialism is striving to impose its adventurous policy on this country and to transform its territory into a "stepping stone" for the implementation of its aggressive plans.

The U.S. military-political leadership openly admits that it is precisely this circumstance that determines the great attention devoted to this particular NATO partner.

Using more than 60 military bases and projects on Turkish territory in the interest of its armed forces and with considerable amounts of nuclear ammunition deployed on the Turkish territory, the Pentagon persistently strives to involve this country in its aggressive plans, including the "star wars" program.

The Pentagon is also trying with ever growing perseverance to achieve an expansion of the functions of its intelligence stations and centers in the areas bordering the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, and Syrian territory.

Although the negotiations of the U.S. emisarries with the Turkish state leaders are taking place in strict secrecy, some things are becoming known, thanks to publications in the foreign press.

Regardless of the obvious danger presented by a submission to the adventurous U.S. policy, the Turkish military-political leadership is inclined to make new concessions to the Pentagon.

Facts show that in the views of certain, individual representatives of the Turkish leadership, a line of further intensifying military-political links with Washington is unmistakably becoming more and more evident. The need to modernize the "nuclear umbrella" surrounding Turkey and to expand the presence of U.S. troops in the country, which allegedly would not only strengthen NATO's southern flank but would be likely to increase the country's security, is pointed out.

We ask: Security against whom? Is it not true that the political document on the principles of good-neighborly relations and friendly cooperation, signed between the USSR and Turkey in 1978, confirmed the two sides' resolve to observe the principle on the mutual agreement not to grant the two countries' territories to anyone who intends to adopt aggressive and subversive actions against third countries?

As for the Turkish leaders, this agreement presumably represents only a formal document for them. In speaking to journalists in Brussels, in December 1985. Z. Yazuzturk, minister of national defense of Turkey, reportedly declared that "in case of war or in a situation of crisis Turkey will support the U.S. troops and will provide them with the necessary assistance from the rear." In this connection Ankara cannot fail to understand that Washington's idea of threatening third countries with nuclear war from foreign territories may cause great damage to the interests and the security of Turkey.

The United States is trying by all means to assign the role of a Pentagon collaborator to Turkey in implementing its aggressive plans. As a result of all this, Turkey today has the biggest armed forces among all European NATO members and the greatest rate of increase in military expenditures. Turkey takes third place as regards the amount of Washington's military and (after Israel and Egypt). The U.S. aircraft stationed in Turkey and equipped with nuclear warheads have the same "status" as the U.S. "first strike" missiles deployed in Western Europe.

The involvement of Turkey in the orbit of the large-scale aggressive preparations of the United States and NATO directed against the socialist states and the Middle East countries, involves a serious threat to the cause of peace in this explosive area of the world. The rulers in Ankara should think about the possible consequences of this hazardous policy.

ZHIVKOV, ATANASOV LETTER TO NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

AU231528 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

["Letter From the Chairman of the State Council and the Chairman of the Council and Government" -- read at the closing meeting of the first session of the Ninth National Assembly on 18 June]

[Text] Comrade Chairman: We beg you to read the following letter to the Ninth National Assembly:

Esteemed Comrade National Assembly deputies: We would like, above all, to express our most sincere gratitude to you for the great honor accorded to us by being elected chairman of the State Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. We express our own gratitude and the gratitude of all members of the State Council of Ministers for the great confidence and for the unanimity with which you voted for us.

On our own behalf and on behalf of the members of the State Council and Council of Ministers, we declare that we will continue to be guided by the BCP Program on the construction of a developed socialist society in our country, by the plans of the 13th BCP Congress, and we declare that we will unrelentingly conduct the Leninist general line of our party.

There is no loftier and no more high-minded duty for us than the task of working for the well-being and happiness of the Bulgarian people, for the triumph of the communist ideals.

The State Council and the Council of Ministers will observe the Constitution -- which is the basic law of our country -- and will be guided by the decisions of the supreme organ of power in our country, the National Assembly, which will implement the Bulgarian people's will.

Comrade National Assembly deputies: The 13th BCP Congress, which was a brilliant manifestation of the ideological-political unity and cohesion of our people, rallied around the party policy, mapped out the paths and assigned the tasks that ensure a further construction and perfection of socialist society in our country. The congress worked out the strategy for accelerating the speed of our economic development and for attaining a qualitatively new growth. The implementation of this strategic task demands profound changes for which history has granted us only a short time.

The results of the elections proved that our people support the congress decisions and are ready to work for their practical implementation.

The tasks which we assign to ourselves demand an optimal utilization of all intensive factors. Our work is focused on the struggle to accomplish a scientific-technical revolution, in view of which the drastic enhancement of the role of science for the technological innovation of production will be further expanded. This includes the perfection of the struggle policy in our national economic sector.

In assessing the activity of objective social laws, we shall utilize more fully the economic and social levers for the establishment of conditions guaranteeing lasting incentives for the prompt and constant increase of labor productivity, for high quality and efficiency in all activities, for a world standard and high competitiveness on international markets, for an optimal use of the productive and cadre potential existing in our country, which is tremendous compared to our country's size.

New mutual relations between the state as owner and the workers collective as manager of socialist property will be asserted and the self-management of the organizations will be consolidated so that they may truly become producers of goods.

The implementation of our social policy will ensure conditions for the satisfaction of the material, social, and intellectual needs of the people, in conformity with their purchasing power, for the consolidation of the vital strength of the nation, for a more full self-implementation of the human factor as a moving force of our all-around progress, for the perfection of social justice on the basis of the principle of distribution according to the quantity and quality of labor.

Socialist democracy will be further developed through the expansion of basic democracy, through an ever increasing drawing together between legislative and executive power. The independent, creative ability of every collective and every individual will be increasingly promoted. Measures will be adopted for the development of the settlement systems and territorial units, for enhancing the role and significance of the people's councils' and mayors' offices.

Conditions will be established for the reorganization of the approach style, and methods of work; for the organization of a strict order and discipline in all places and in all activities; for an irreconcilable struggle against shortcomings and negative phenomena; for a further consolidation of the socialist way of life.

Comrade National Assembly deputies: Being aware of their responsibility to the people, to the cause of socialism and peace, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria will pursue their foreign policy, aimed at detente, good-neighborly relations, and cooperation with all states in Balkans, in Europe, and in the world, for the elimination of the danger of thermonuclear disaster.

The policy of fraternal unity of action, of comprehensive cooperation and drawing closer together with the Soviet Union, continues to be the cornerstone of our country's foreign policy. The decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and of the 13th BCP Congress open new opportunities for the enhancement of this process to a new qualitative level.

We will expand and enrich our friendship and cooperation with all fraternal, socialist countries. We consider it our national and fraternal, socialist duty to continue to contribute to consolidating the defensive power of the Warsaw Pact Organization, to enhancing the role of CEMA.

Our chief goal in relations with the Balkan states will continue to be the preservation of peace, as well as the consolidation, maintenance, and development of cooperation and good-neighborly relations aimed at the transformation of the Balkans into a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons. We will continue to develop cooperation with the developing countries by devoting particular attention to our relations with countries that follow the path of socialist orientation. We will continue to strive in the future for an extensive and broad political dialogue, for a mutually advantageous economic and cultural cooperation with the developed capitalist states, based on equal rights.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people wholeheartedly support the new Soviet proposals and the appeal of the Warsaw Pact to NATO, to all European countries for reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe. These initiatives are a manifestation of a new political approach, of political realism, of a sensible alternative to the course of tension, confrontation, and arms race which is conducted by the militarist U.S. circles and is embodied in their policy of neoglobalism.

Our state will continue to contribute to the cohesion of all progressive and peace-loving countries and forces in the world; it will actively participate in the activities of the United Nations, of UNESCO and of other international organizations, it will contribute to enhancing the role of these organizations in the consolidation of peace and security, in settling regional conflicts, and in solving the global problems that mankind is facing. We are convinced, that under the leadership of the BCP our people and all Communists, United Agrarians, and nonparty people will successfully implement the great tasks which we are assigning to ourselves in building a mature socialist society.

On behalf of the State Council and the Council of Ministers, we declare to the Ninth National Assembly and to the entire people that we will devote all our efforts, knowledge, and experience to the prosperity of our beloved motherland -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria!

Signed: Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

Signed: Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

CONTROL COMMISSION EXAMINES BUDGET EXPULSIONS

AU18157 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Jun 86 p 6

[Georgi Boshnakov report: "At the Central Control-Auditing Commission"]

[Text] The regular session of the BCP Central Control-Audit commission bureau was held yesterday. A report was discussed on the results of the investigation carried out in connection with the implementation of the BCP budget and payroll in 1985 and on the payroll and budget approved for 1986. It was pointed out that this activity and the organization accomplished are in line with the requirements of the decisions adopted by leading party organs and with the valid normative documents of the party. On the basis of the assessments and conclusions drawn from the investigation results, certain recommendations were submitted for even more accurate planning of implementation of the construction program mapped out.

In addition to this, 20 petitions and objections addressed to the 13th BCP Congress by party members who have been punished were discussed. Party members who have been punished were discussed. Party membership was restored to 11 people on the basis of the evaluation that the severe punishment 'expulsion from the party' had played its positive role. The petitions of 6 people on this subject were rejected, while in the case of 3 people, the right of having their party membership restored was submitted to the basic party organizations in their work place or places of residence.

BILAK DELIVERS SPEECH AT FOREIGN POLICY SEMINAR

LD232024 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] A seminar on the implementation of the conclusion of the 17th CPCZ Congress in foreign policy began today at the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Present at the seminar are Vasil Bilak and Milos Jakes, members of the Presidium and secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee; Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik, secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee; Jaromir Obzina, federal deputy premier; Michal Stefanak, director of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee; Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade; and other officials.

Comrade Vasil Bilak began the seminar with an extensive speech. He dealt mainly with the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the congresses of other fraternal parties, above all the 27th CPSU Congress. He stressed that these congresses pointed out the enormous strength of socialism and its potential for tackling the topical issues of the development of our society much more promptly and comprehensively. He directed the work of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the representative bodies, and all those working abroad to consistently implement the tasks stemming from the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress.

Vasil Bilak analyzed the current international situation and the reasons for heightened tension in the world. In this context he singled out in particular the policy of the most reactionary imperialist circles, especially U.S. imperialism, and its attempts to use the arms race to gain military and strategic superiority over socialism. He also condemned the U.S. policy of neoglobalism, which is whipping up conflicts and raising tension in various parts of the world. This adventurist policy of orientation on militarism, aggression, and war, he stated, is meeting growing resistance throughout the world. New forces are forming on the world stage which, regardless of their social and ideological affiliation, are becoming objectively significant allies of world socialism, the communist and working-class movement, and the peoples of the liberated countries, emphasized Vasil Bilak.

Vasil Bilak said that the CSSR's comprehensive participation in the common work of the socialist countries is a vitally important factor. Our aim is to contribute to even greater cohesion and unity among the socialist community and to involve ourselves actively in raising the effectiveness and improving cooperation between the fraternal countries to coordinate their approach in all spheres.

Vasil Bilak emphasized that CSSR foreign policy, in the light of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress, must contribute even more effectively to producing peaceful conditions and to achieving social progress in the world.

LEADERS SEND CONGRATULATIONS TO AFGHANISTAN

LD232017 Prague CTK in English 1423 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 23 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak and Premier Lubomir Strougal today sent a telegram of congratulations to General Secretary of the Afghan People's Democratic Party Najibullah, chairman of the Revolutionary Council Babrak Karmal and Premier Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand on the 5th anniversary of the signing of the Czechoslovak-Afghan Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

It said that the treaty has significantly contributed to the enhancement of contacts between the two friendly countries and stressed that the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the government and the people of Czechoslovak Communist Party, the government and the people of Czechoslovakia will also in the future strive for an all-round development of cooperation with Afghanistan in the interest of peace and social progress in the world.

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupet sent a telegram of congratulations to Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Moihammad Dost on the same occasion.

CPCZ'S PITRA, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR PORTUGAL

LD231044 Prague CTK in English 0950 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 23 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, headed by Presidium alternate member and Central Committee secretary Frantisek Pitra, left for a visit to Portugal today.

The visit is taking place at the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES REELECTED BELGIAN COMMUNIST

AU191038 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Louis van Geyt on his reelection as chairman of the Communist Party of Belgium.

CHNOUPEK ADDRESS AT W. BOHEMIA PEACE RALLY

LD212035 Prague CTK in English 1743 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 21 (CTK) -- Though there exist certain negative aspects in the present international relations which demand the further strengthening of unity and action ability there is no place for giving way to pessimism, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupet told a peace rally at Susice, West Bohemia, today.

He was at the head of a delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, the Czechoslovak Government and the Czechoslovak National Front, which participated in the 20th meeting of young people in the Sumava Mountains which took place at the West Bohemian town of Sisice. Some 4,000 young people from all over Czechoslovakia as well as representatives of an international peace meeting taking place at the South Bohemian town of Vimperk participated in the rally for peace and against the arms race.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister further expressed his belief in the success of the struggle for averting the danger of a nuclear war and said that no efforts will be spared for the liquidation of all nuclear weapons as it had been proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev on January 15, 1986.

KAPEK AT PRAGUE NATIONAL COMMITTEE CEREMONY

LD201829 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague party committee, today took part in the constituent session of the National Committee of the capital city of Prague, at which the deputies were sworn in.

Comrade Antonin Kapek proposed a candidate for the post of mayor of Prague. Frantisek Stafa was unanimously elected. Then, in a speech, he characterized the demanding tasks in the economic and social development of our capital city. In the 5-year period, 48,000 apartments should be built, and the metro should have 40 km of tracks with 41 stations. New tram lines will be constructed, shop sale floors will be expanded, and there will be more service centers, nurseries, schools, and new hectares of recreational woods and parks. The cleanliness of streets, roads, and public areas should also improve.

LUCAN, JANKU RECEIVE CLERGYMEN DEPUTIES

AU181858 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jun 86 p 2

[CTK report]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- CSSR Deputy Premier Matej Lucan and Vladimir Janku, head of the CSSR Government's Secretariat for Church Affairs, received in Prague on Monday [16 June] church dignitaries who have been elected deputies of the Federal Assembly, and the Czech and Slovak National Councils. In a friendly chat, they noted that the comprehensive development of our socialist society is in full harmony with the interests of believers of all churches and religious organizations. The need to assist good relations between churches and the state was stressed, and to support even more determinedly the struggle to avert the threat of nuclear war, for peace and security in the world.

UPCOMING 'PROVOCATIVE' NATO EXERCISES IN UK NOTED

LD212034 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] In the next few weeks, extensive areas of northern England will become the stage for large NATO maneuvers. Zdenek Vilimek, our permanent London correspondent reports:

This time they are supposed to be exceptionally realistic exercises. The northern English military airports are going to be changed so that they look exactly like airports in the Soviet Union. Similarly, the anti-aircraft defenses around the bases are supposed to resemble Soviet defenses as much as possible. The attack bombing units of the U.S., French, Canadian, Belgian, West German, and British air forces will attack these bases in Otterburn, Northumberland, and Spadeadam. THE GUARDIAN wrote, the leadership of the British Air Forces, headed by Vice Marshall John Walker, is trying with all its power to ensure that the conditions are as close as possible to those in real war. That is why the regulations and rules for the speed and altitude of aircraft will be changed from those used in regular exercises. Real bombs without explosive content will be used during the attacks. The electronic defense systems in airports are intended to resemble Soviet systems as much as possible. These provocative military preparations, which clearly show NATO's plans and goals, are intended to last until 8 August.

COMMENTARY ON DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR FACILITIES

AU151937 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Jun 86 p 2

[CTK report: "On the Development of Nuclear Power Engineering in the CSSR"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Nuclear power engineering is to deliver this year roughly 17 billion kwh, which is close to one-fifth of the total electric energy generation in the CSSR. The fulfillment of that task is made possible by the reliable performance of the 6 blocks operating thus far in Jaslovske Bohunice and Dukovany.

Main attention in the construction of nuclear facilities is now being concentrated on the Dukovany nuclear power plant, whose third block is to be put into operation in the last month of this year, and the last one, the fourth, in July 1987. Also, the construction of the nuclear energy facility in Mochovce, whose first block is to be completed in 1989, is entering the decisive phase. Work also continues on our first nuclear power plant having a 1,000-mw reactor in Temelin, south Bohemia.

This came to light at a press conference on the development of nuclear power engineering in Czechoslovakia, held by Hozef Keller, CSSR deputy minister of fuels and power, and other leading experts, in Prague on Tuesday [10 June]. The activity of the State Supervision of Nuclear Safety attached to the Czechoslovak Commission for Nuclear Safety attached to the Czechoslovak Commission for Nuclear Energy, which ensures the safe operation of our nuclear power engineering facilities, was discussed by its Chief Inspector Jiri Beranek, who stressed, in particular, the systematic nature of the supervision and its powers.

MLADA FRONTA ON RAISING IMPORTANCE OF EXPORTS

AU161310 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 11 Jun 86 p 4

[Michal Voracek article: "Raising the Effectiveness of Our Exports" -- uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] OF LATE, REALLY GREAT CHANGES HAVE OCCURRED IN THE WORLD ECONOMY. THE STRAIN BETWEEN THE CONSUMPTION OF MINERAL RESOURCES AND THEIR AVAILABILITY HAS BECOME AGGRAVATED. MINERAL, ESPECIALLY ENERGY-RELATED RESOURCES CAN BE OBTAINED ON THE INTERNATIONAL MARKETS ONLY WITH DIFFICULTY. THE PRICES OF RAW MATERIALS ROSE STEEPLY IN THE MID-SEVENTIES, WHICH CHANGED THE PROPORTION BETWEEN PRICES OF RAW MATERIALS AND FINISHED PRODUCTS. A GRADUAL LEVELING OF THE PROPORTION HAS BEGUN. AN EXAMPLE IS THE CURRENT GLOBAL DROP IN THE PRICE OF CRUDE OIL FROM THE USSR AT A PRICE WHICH IS CALCULATED FROM THE AVERAGE OF THE SO-CALLED NET WORLD PRICES OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS. THUS, THE PRICE RISE HIT US LATER, BUT THE PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED FROM CRUDE OIL WHICH WE EXPORT TODAY WE MUST SELL CHEAPLY ON THE WORLD MARKETS OR, AS AT THE MOMENT, SOMETIMES WE DO NOT EVEN SELL THEM.

The mechanism of world economic relations is subject to great pressure. Numerous types of goods, some of which are Czechoslovak export items, had been since the mid-seventies, subject to protectionist measures. The differences in the situation of individual states have become aggravated. The situation of the developing countries is critical. One of the signs of the difficult situation of the majority of the developing countries is the drop in their purchasing power and the difficulties they have in servicing their fiscal commitments. Czechoslovakia, as an exporter to that area, feels it, too.

ONE OF THE EXCEPTIONALLY IMPORTANT FACTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE EIGHTH 5-YEAR PLAN IS THAT THE OVERALL FOREIGN CURRENCY SITUATION OF OUR STATE IS POSITIVE VIS-A-VIS THE SOCIALIST STATES, AND ROUGHLY BALANCED VIS-A-VIS THE NONSOCIALIST STATES. DESPITE THIS, PROBLEMS IN THAT SPHERE CANNOT BE REGARDED AS RESOLVED SINCE THE QUALITY OF OUR ASSETS VIS-A-VIS THE NONSOCIALIST STATES DIFFERS CONSIDERABLY FROM THE QUALITY OF OUR LIABILITIES. WHEREAS THE DECISIVE PORTION OF OUR ASSETS ARE LONG-TERM CREDITS TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, THE CSSR COMMITMENTS ARE MOSTLY MEDIUM- AND SHORT-TERM CREDITS IN FREELY CONVERTIBLE CURRENCIES. THUS, "IN TERMS OF TIME, REPAYMENTS ARE DUE AHEAD OF THE CLAIMS' DUE DATE." HOWEVER, THE MANNER IN WHICH THE MARKED IMPROVEMENT OF THE FOREIGN CURRENCY SITUATION WAS ACHIEVED IN THE SEVENTH 5-YEAR PLAN IS, IN ITS SUBSTANCE, UNREPEATABLE. THUS, THE BASIC OBJECTIVES IN INTERNAL RELATIONS, DETERMINED BY THE 16TH CONGRESS, COULD BE FULFILLED, BUT NOT ALWAYS IN THE MANNER PLANNED.

The effectiveness of the internal economic relations in the CSSR has been markedly decreasing since the seventies. Whereas in the 1971-84 period import prices rose by 176.8 percent, export prices rose by only 84.3 percent. That means that the exchange ratio dropped to 66.6 percent in that period. In 1984, we had to export 1.5 physical units for 1 physical unit of imports. At the same time, in the 1971-84 period the CSSR imported goods at valid prices in those years for 932 billion parity korunas. Had the prices of 1970 remained valid, that volume would have "cost" only 527 billion korunas. Thus the increase in the prices of imports constituted 405 billion korunas. By increasing export prices, we have gained only 294 billion korunas more. The result is a loss of 111 parity korunas, all expenses prepaid at the border of the delivering date. This constitutes, after converting that sum into the average rate of exchange applicable in that period, about 18.5 billion dollars. This price difference had to be made up by increased "physical" exports, that is, by shifting resources "within" the economy. The new task in internal economic relations is to increase revenues from services, especially from foreign tourism, spas, and licenses. In other words, economic services having to do with foreign countries, in our economy do not thus far have a position that would correspond to their development. For example, the export of services in the CSSR is less than 100 dollars per capita, whereas, for example, in Austria this indicator is about 15 times higher, and the same applies to Belgium or Switzerland.

FINANCE MINISTER ON CURRENCY FOR HUNGARY VISITS

LD232230 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] The Federal Ministry of Finance and the Czechoslovak State Bank announce that Czechoslovak citizens can travel individually to Hungary twice a year. Each interested person can exchange a maximum of 750 forints for one trip. Czechoslovak citizens who want to travel to Hungary on holiday and did not travel there this or last year individually will be sold a maximum of 3,000 forints for one trip. Currency exchange offices will give them more details. These measures do not effect the travel of Czechoslovak citizens to Hungary with a travel bureau.

BRIEFS

NEW AGREEMENT WITH EEC -- Brussels June 20 (CTK correspondent) -- A new textile agreement between Czechoslovakia and the European Economic Community for the period until 1990 was signed here yesterday. The agreement provides a broader scope for Czechoslovak exports to the twelve states of the Community. Textiles now account for 10 per cent of the overall value of Czechoslovak exports to the Community. The signatories of the agreement were Zdenek Padevet, head of a Czechoslovak foreign trade ministry department, and EEC Director for Textile Agreements Jean Pierre Leng. [text] [Prague CTK in English 0758 GMT 20 Jun 86 LD]

JAPANESE STATE SECRETARY VISITS, HOLDS TALKS

Meets Fischer

LD231644 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1034 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 23 Jun (ADN) -- The welcome development of relations between their countries, especially since the state visit of Erich Honecker to Japan in 1981, was praised by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and the Japanese state secretary for culture, Shumon Miura. During a meeting on Monday they called for its steady development. In this, the further extension of cultural exchanges is of great weight. Oskar Fischer briefed the Japanese politician on the GDR foreign policy and emphasized that it is doing everything in its power to help safeguard peace and to halt the arms race on earth and prevent its extension to space. He explained the constructive proposals for the safeguarding of peace and disarmament submitted jointly by the GDR and its allies at the Budapest meeting.

Shuman Miura praised the successful development of the GDR and her active work for peace and international cooperation.

On the same day Minister of Culture Dr Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, received the guest for an extensive exchange of views. The two sides discussed the development of cultural relations and paid tribute to the positive results in cultural cooperation.

Received by Stoph

LD231647 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1352 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 23 Jun (ADN) -- The cultural cooperation between the GDR and Japan is part of the overall development of fruitful, mutually beneficial relations of the two countries. At the same time, growing importance is attached to them for international detente and cooperation between states with differing social systems. This was emphasized by GDR Prime Minister Willi Stoph on Monday during a meeting with Shumon Miura, the Japanese state secretary for culture.

State Secretary Miura linked his explanations concerning the care and promotion of the arts and culture to the observation that the preservation and safeguarding of peace has become the common responsibility of all countries. He expressed his conviction that his stay in the GDR and information and knowledge gathered here will serve the further development of the cultural relations between the two countries.

DEFENCE MINISTER KESSLER ASSESSES USSR VISIT

AU120922 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 6 1986 p 3

[Interview given by Army General Heinz Kessler, SED Central Committee Politburo member and GDR minister of national defense; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] HORIZONT: The recent CPSU and SED Congresses affirmed the comradeship-in-arms between the armies of both countries.

How did your visit [to the USSR from 5 to 8 May] help to develop further these fraternal relations and to deepen cooperation in order to fulfill the task set by the CPSU and the SED to reliably protect socialism and preserve peace?

Heinz Kessler: It may have been a coincidence that our visit to the Soviet Union ended on 8 May, the day of liberation, but it was not coincidence that on the morning of this day all Soviet comrades most cordially congratulated us on our holiday, the escort officers and the waitresses in the guesthouse as well as Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces, and Comrade Dobrik, first secretary of the Lvov Oblast party committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine.

Indeed, from the landing at Sheremetyevo to the take-off in Lvov, our visit was marked by the friendly, even cordial relations of the decades of socialist alliance in class and arms between the Soviet Union and the GDR, between the Soviet Army and the National People's Army [NVA]. Particularly during these weeks shortly after the 27th CPSU and the 11th SED Congresses the consultations in the Ministry of Defense and the lively exchange of experiences with the troops, staffs, enterprises, and scientific institutions of the USSR served to deepen our PVPQ and military cooperation, the coordinated development of the fighting strength and combat readiness of the armies of the Warsaw Pact, and the utilization of the recent findings of science and technology for equipping and training the NVA. The visit served the fulfillment of the principled resolutions of our two fraternal parties to make peace even more secure by universally strengthening socialism, to deny imperialism any military superiority, and to preserve the strategic balance.

HORIZONT: During your official friendship visit in the Soviet Union, you were received by the Soviet head of state Andrey Gromyko on the very first day of your visit. What can you tell us about your talks?

Heinz Kessler: The talk took place in an extraordinarily open and cordial atmosphere. The chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and CPSU Central Committee Politburo member showed himself to be excellently informed about international developments and also about the 11th SED Congress and the GDR's foreign policy, and he gave a brief but thorough analysis of the foreign political strategy of the United States and the imperialist military blocs, in particular concerning the American theory and practice of "neoglobalism."

Andrey Gromyko stated that we have every reason to express our satisfaction concerning both the relations between the leaderships of our parties and those between Comrades Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev personally. As is known, both general secretaries met in Berlin for thorough talks during the 11th party congress. Mikhail Gorbachev reported on this in great detail in the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

I stated that the historic speech of Mikhail Gorbachev in the GDR capital is of particular importance for us and that it has given us important orientations. The peace proposals of the CPSU, the statements by Comrade Gorbachev, and his new disarmament proposals met with a great response from our people. They stimulated many new activities and initiatives in the struggle for peace and to strengthen socialism in the GDR.

The 11th SED Congress adopted a clear and unequivocal position on the questions of the struggle for peace, thoroughly analyzed the policy of NATO, and concluded that all possibilities must be utilized to strengthen peace forces throughout the world. Our party unanimously supports the peace initiative and disarmament proposals of the USSR and has made them its fighting program.

The 11th party congress has set clear tasks for us Communists in the ranks of the GDR Armed Forces: To further improve the work of the NVA with the aim of intensifying political and combat training in order to guarantee higher combat readiness. We will further develop and strengthen the comradeship-in-arms with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact. For many years close comradely cooperation has linked us with the Group of Soviet Forces on the territory of the GDR. Our party and people regard the members of the Group of Soviet Forces on GDR soil as their friends who are fulfilling a responsible work to serve the safeguarding of peace. They regard the Soviet soldiers as their brothers and class comrades who contribute decisively to ensuring that the GDR working people can successfully build socialism in peace.

The general sense of Andrey Gromyko's answer was: Like you, we are of the opinion that our Armed Forces, the armies of the Warsaw Pact states are a firm bulwark in the struggle for peace in Europe and throughout the world. We want nothing from no one. We do not make any demands on other countries. We do not want to force socialism on anyone. We need only friendship with other peoples and peace. This was particularly demonstrated by the 27th CPSU Congress. It is not one of our habits to change friends. Our closest friends are those who struggle together with us for peace and who oppose those who want to disturb this peace. In conclusion Andrey Gromyko said: "We must never lose sight of the close cooperation between our armies. I ask you, also on behalf of Mikhail Gorbachev, to convey cordial greetings to Erich Honecker. I have met with him very often. Every meeting was very instructive to me."

HONECKER SAYS ABANDONING NUCLEAR POWER POSSIBLE

AU240747 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 0738 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Stockholm -- GDR State and party leader Honecker considers it possible that his country will opt out of nuclear power.

In an interview with a Swedish paper Honecker said: "I personally do not consider nuclear power to be the ultimate choice." The GDR covers only 3 percent of its energy demand with nuclear power, he stated.

Concerning a date for his visit to the FRG Honecker said: "My visit will take place when both sides have agreed on an appropriate date with respect to bilateral and international questions."

KRACK ELECTED BERLIN MAYOR; MENSCH, FIRST DEPUTY

LD231410 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1220 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 23 Jun (ADN) -- Erhard Krack was reelected today as chief mayor of Berlin. The deputies of the Berlin City Assembly, elected on 8 June, expressed their confidence to Erhard Krack at their first (constituent) session. The economist, born 9 January 1931, is a member of the SED Central Committee and of the GDR Council of Ministers.

Hannelore Mensch was elected first deputy of the chief mayor.

COMMENTARY ON ROLE OF U.S. ARMAMENT INDUSTRY

AU192020 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14-15 Jun 86 p 10

[Article by Juergen Kuczynski: "The Coalition of Reason"]

[Text] On 11 June, the Warsaw Pact states, "aware of the responsibility to their people and mankind for the fate of peace in Europe and throughout the world" issued an "appeal to the NATO states, to all European countries, to reduce the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe." The simulatenously published communique of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states, referring to the circumstances under which the appeal was issued, states: "The participants in the meeting expressed their serious concern about the tense situation that has developed in the world."

At the 11th party congress, Comrade Erich Honecker stressed, we regard the preservation of peace as the most important task," and in accordance with that our party and state leadership aims at a "coalition of reason" on a global scale to safeguard peace for the sake of mankind's survival. Above all, a unique combination of technical progress and social regress, that is, the use of nuclear power as a destructive force for war instead of as a productive force for peace, and the resulting possibility of annihilating mankind on the one hand and the struggle against his development on the other hand, have led to a situation which Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev in his address at the 27th CPSU Congress described as follows:

"The real dialectics of the present development lies in linking the competition, the contest of the two systems with the increasing tendency for an interdependence of the states of the world community. Especially in this way -- through the struggle of contrasts, against difficulties, in a, so-to-speak, tentative way -- a world develops which is marked by contradictions but which is coherent regarding interdependencies and marked by integrity in many things."

The objective fact of the "interdependencies," the development of a "world market by integrity in many things," forms the basis of the possibility of a coalition of reason of the two social systems. The catalyst of this development is undoubtedly the possibility of using and the necessity of destroying nuclear power as a destructive force. For this destructive force threatens what the great philosopher Fichte called "The first human right" -- the right to life, throughout the world.

This "real dialectic of the present development" causes many questions, indeed! For it is not only a question of a big movement of the working masses throughout the world. The slogan is not only: Proletarians of All Countries! Not Only: Suppressed People All Over the World: Not Only: Progressive People everywhere, Unite! But can the reason of the monopolies that rule so many states be the same reason as that of the ruling workers class in the countries of socialism?

Maybe it is useful to go back nearly a century in the history of the workers movement to answer the question and several others arising in this context. In 1899 Lenin wrote the draft of a program of the Russian social democrats. In this he used the following statements: "For from the view point of the basic ideas of Marxism, the interests of social developments are above the interests of the proletariat" (WORKS, Volume 4 page 230).

This matter-of-factness is great, and so is the realism of insight and formulation! Proletarian, workers interests are thus to be understood as interests directly and immediately concerning the workers.

Of course, the workers also have a universal interest in creating a progressive society, and after the revolution they are the leading class in its contribution. The fact that they then must also compromise with other classes and strata that are not in line with their specific workers interest has indeed been proven by history. The workers class not only struggles for its workers interests, but also for the interests of all working people, for a new society of all working people. It is the hegemony of the history of modern times.

But if the whole of mankind is threatened, then the coalition of reason should comprise all classes and strata. In his address at the 27th CPSU Congress, Mikhail Gorbachev referred to a statement by President Reagan as follows: "The American President once said that, should our planet be threatened by an invasion of extraterrestrials, the USSR and the United States would quickly find a joint language." Gorbachev then added to Reagan's statement: "But is the nuclear catastrophe not a more real danger than the landing of imaginary extraterrestrials?" How unreal Reagan's way of thinking appears to us, and how really topical the question posed by Gorbachev!

If the whole of mankind is threatened, then the coalition of reason should include all classes and strata. Should ... there is however, one stratum that lives according to the slogan "Well, We Live -- and After Us the Deluge!" Gorbachev said: "Even today the right wing of the monopoly bourgeoisie of the United States regards the fanning of international tensions as a justification for military expenses, global claims, interference in other countries' affairs, and an attack on the interests and rights of the American working people." What Gorbachev says here about the most reactionary part of monopolism in the United States, applies basically to all imperialist countries. Everywhere this most reactionary part of monopolism profits from armament, in particular from the production of nuclear arms. Today the entire direction of the capitalist economy is determined by its interests, as well as such a dangerous political global situation, that is, the danger of a nuclear inferno threatening mankind.

This most reactionary part of monopolism cannot be won over to a coalition of reason. All other strata of capital producing civilian goods -- monopolies, as well as small capitalists -- are interested in and have a place in a coalition of reason with the working people of our world, in a coalition of reason against the arms race and war.

But how can they be won, if they, at least, with a certain justification, have felt safe in a front of interests with the most reactionary part of monopolism for one century. We stated that the most reactionary part of monopolism thinks and works according to the slogan "Well, We Live -- After Us the Deluge!" I think we can and must show the rest of capital, its great mass, from the monopolies to the small capitalists, that even today the deluge is beginning to absorb them. This is most clearly demonstrated in the United States, today the country with the biggest rearmament, by far, in particular in the field of nuclear arms.

Let us again listen to Mikhail Gorbachev: "The last decades of our century are marked by a new flaring up of the contradictions among imperialist states, the development of the relations between the three major centers of modern imperialism -- new forms and directions... the United States, Western Europe, and Japan -- are full of open and hidden contradictions. The economic, financial, and technological superiority over its closest competitors which the United States held till the end of the sixties was put to a hard test. Western Europe and Japan succeeded in forcing back the American senior partner to a certain extent. They also challenge the United States in such a traditional field of American hegemony as the most recent technology."

Yes, that is the way it is. About 100 years ago the United States became the biggest industrial power of the world, and even some time before that, the shortage of industrial workers forced the United States to deal with industrial technology more intensively than the other capitalist countries. It became the hegemony of technology. Today Western Europe has again caught up with it in certain fields, by and large and Japan has overtaken it in certain fields. Only in one field did the United States remain behind for a long time: In that of armament. Here World War I brought a certain and World War II a decisive change. Today the United States is the biggest armament power in the capitalist world. It has unparalleled superiority over all imperialist countries. Precisely this unparalleled superiority in the field of armament has cost it its superiority in the field of civilian industry. In 1985, about three-fourths of all expenses for research and development served armament, which all in all constitutes 10 percent of the economic activity at most, so that only 25 percent of the expenses for research and development serve about 90 percent of the economic activity. Scientific-technological expenses for an armament product are 25 times higher than for a civilian product of the same value. No wonder that Western Europe which, going by gross national products, spends less than half what the United States does on armament -- Japan spends a bit more than one tenth -- has overtaken the United States in its level of civilian industrial production, and Japan has overtaken it several times. No wonder that for some time the United States, contrary to all traditions, has imported more machines than it has exported.

We do not know whether productivity in the American armament industry increased by 5 or 10 percent in 1985. But we know from U.S. official statistics that entire economy productivity rose by only 0.3 percent in 1985. In the era of the scientific-technological revolution! In the FRG it increased by 2.4 percent in the same period, thus, eight times as much.

When one looks at this development, must it not be clear that it is in the interest of capital as a whole, excluding its most reactionary wing, to limit armament? For reasons of profit, interests! For reasons of the competitive interests of any imperialist state! Can one not show, then, that the deluge reaches the knees of American civilian industry, and already wets the feet of Western Europe, at least in relation to Japan! Must such an argument not result in a coalition of reason? I think they must! At the same time, we must see that by such arguments we subordinate the interests of the socialist countries to the interests of mankind, just as Lenin would have demanded. For with general disarmament, general scientific-technological progress is accelerated in the socialist countries, too, but the competitive struggle in the world technology market will become more difficult for us. Just as one should not have any illusion about the extent of the scientific-technological revolution today, one must not underestimate its rapid progress as a result of disarmament, especially in the United States. Our appeal for a coalition of reason is not only an appeal to create preconditions for the further existence of mankind, but contains -- otherwise it could not have any effects -- specific advantages for those to whom we address the appeal, for instance profit and technology advantages for the civilian monopolies. If, in this way, specific disadvantages may arise for the socialist countries and also for the working people in the capitalistic world, then, as Lenin would put it, the hegemony of progress, the world of socialism, and the international workers class, will put up with them in the interest of mankind, the hegemony of progress, and the guardian of progress, who thus becomes the preventer of absolute regress into the inferno. Thus, the coalition of reason would be the biggest and probably also a truly heroic achievement of socialism and the international workers class in the interest of mankind.

MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION COMMUNIQUE

AU231011 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Jun 86 p 1

["Communique on the 18 June 1986 Session of the MSZMP Central Committee"]

[Text] Budapest, June 19 -- The MSZMP Central Committee met in session on June 18, 1986 with Janos Kadar in the chair. In addition to the Central Committee members also present at the session were: the chairman and secretary of the Central Control Commission; department heads of the Central Committee; first secretaries of country party committees and that of party committees with the rights of a county; secretaries of the Budapest Party Committee; secretaries of the National Council of Trade Unions; members of the Council of Ministers; leaders of central national authorities; and members of the central press.

The Central Committee discussed and approved:

-- A report by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee, on topical international and foreign policy issues;

-- A report by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, on experiences in the development of the national economy in 1986.

I.

The Central Committee heard a report on the visit to Hungary of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, on 8-9 June, and the session in Budapest of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty on 10-11 June.

1. The Central Committee established that Mikhail Gorbachev's friendly visit was an outstanding event in the development of relations between our parties, peoples and countries. In cordial, comradely talks Janos Kadar and Mikhail Gorbachev informed one another on the work aimed at the implementation of the resolutions of the 13th MSZMP and the 27th CPSU Congresses, and exchanged views on current issues of the international situation and the communist and workers movement. The talks reconfirmed once again our firm unity based upon common principles, and reflected our parties' commodity of views on social progress and international relations.

The Central Committee spoke with satisfaction about the trustful relation between our parties, the deepening of Hungarian-Soviet friendship, and fruitful cooperation covering all walks of life. Both parties expressed their intention to further develop cooperation and raise it to a higher level. We continue to exchange and utilize one another's experiences so that we can help in socialist construction.

The Central Committee is convinced that the talks of Janos Kadar and Mikhail Gorbachev have given a further impetus to the dynamic further development of our political, economic and cultural relations, and help promote the establishment of intensive forms of cooperation.

The Central Committee highly appreciates that we are fighting together in the international field for the same goals, for the improvement of relations, for lasting peace, for the safe future of humankind, free from deadly weapons.

2. The Central Committee approved the work of the Hungarian delegation that had taken part in the session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee. The common positions and proposals formulated in the session are complying with the interests of all peoples including the Hungarian people.

The Hungarian People's Republic, with the other members of the Warsaw Treaty, continues to make resolute efforts to continue the East-West dialogue, stabilize European and general nuclear test ban, the prevention of the militarization of outer space, and the abolition of weapons of mass destruction. It emphasizes that the recent Budapest Appeal of the Warsaw Treaty members to NATO and all European countries, calling for a coordinated cut in European armed forces and conventional armaments is a significant initiative which, if implemented, would considerably strengthen peace and security on our continent.

The Hungarian people expect the competent people of the NATO to consider the proposals of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee in a responsible and genuine way, and give a constructive answer to the initiatives.

II.

The Central Committee reviewed the state of the national economy, evaluated the experiences gained so far in the implementation of the 1986 plan, and discussed further tasks that serve to fulfill the plan.

1. The Central Committee stated that fulfilling the economic policy targets for this year poses a more difficult task than previously assumed, and raised greater requirements towards the work of economic management and economic organizations. The economic revival set as target in the seventh 5-Year Plan has not yet begun, and the unfavourable economic processes that characterized last year have, in several respects, continued in the first five months of this year.

The necessary improvement has not yet been attained in strengthening the economic balance. The growth of production does not appropriately cover company investments, the consumption of public bodies and the population. The adjustment of the production structure to demand is slow, efficiency is not improving in the desired degree, labor discipline and the utilization of worktime is inadequate in several areas.

The tendency of world economic conditions to be unfavorable for us. The prices of our major export items -- food, oil derivatives -- have considerably decreased, and the detrimental discrimination applied by the EEC causes considerable losses.

The insufficient performances last year and at the beginning of this year, the shortcomings of our work and the new unfavorable international economic developments make the attainment of our main economic policy target more difficult.

Industrial production in the first 5 months of the year -- in spite of revival in April and May -- has not reached the planned, increasing by only 1.2 percent.

Production of mining, the chemical industry, the food industry and light industry developed similarly to last year's level. It is favourable that production of telecommunication and vacuum technology rose by 14 percent, of precision engineering by 10, household and cosmetic chemical industry by 11, shoe industry by 10, rubber industry by 6, pharmaceutical industry by 4, printing industry by 7 percent. The performance of the construction industry rose by more than 6 percent over the similar period of 1985.

Agricultural goals that create the bases for 1986 have been fulfilled in good quality. The sowing area of cereals and maize somewhat lags behind the planned, that of sunflower surpasses the planned amount by 13 percent. Cereals are mediumly developed, hoed plants are developing well. In animal breeding, the favorable effects of raising the procurement prices and other practicable measures are beginning to be felt. The decrease in the cattle stock has considerably been slowed, the pig stock has increased, the poultry stock is developing according to that envisaged. The production of the food industry is thus gradually reviving.

Construction investments are the same as last year. It is favourable that purchases of machines has increased by 8 percent within the investments. Central investments are developing according to that envisaged. Company investments surpass last year's level by 12 percent.

Wages in the first 5 months of the year surpassed those planned, and rose by 7.2 percent. The volume of retail trade goods turnover rose by 3.5 percent, goods supply -- with the exception of several consumption articles -- is balanced.

The Central Committee approves that the management organs have passed numerous measures in the interest of fulfilling the economic policy targets and the targets of the annual plan. These measures basically serve to develop production pattern, encourage export, and improve the conditions of technical progress. They expand the possibilities of companies in the realization of foreign trade plans, and result in surplus incomes in case of a determined improvement in performance. Other measures are aimed at improving the fulfillment of the budget, increase interests in economic growth, and assist in establishing a closer link between performances and incomes.

As numerous examples indicate, human factors, the standard of management, and attitude, alongside the objective circumstances, are determining in economic work, in the efficiency of the branches, economic organizations and collectives. Success will not be lacking at places where resolute and steady work is realized to enforce our economic policy principles.

3. The Central Committee stressed: The most important task continues to be to establish the conditions for reviving economic growth, by keeping the balance requirements in view, and to fulfil the 1986 National Economic Plan. Attainment of this goal requires a more active, organized and disciplined work from the managing organs, the economic organizations and all workers.

The government organs should follow the economic processes with greater attention, and should take the necessary measure in time. They should assure the desired accord between production and consumption, export and import. They should take further measures to moderate expenditures, in the interest of safeguarding the budget balance.

They should create stricter requirements when settling the financial state of loss-making companies and those with fixed assets losses. They should strengthen the unity of attitude and action in implementation, and should take a stand against looseness and lack of discipline.

The economic organizations should better utilize the resources at their disposal, and should concentrate their activity on increasing economic production. They should devote greater attention to the better exploitation of the worktime. Companies manufacturing well-marketable products should make efforts to increase production also by extending the worktime basis.

The Central Committee stressed that the main economic policy targets which serve the rise of the country, the interests of the people and socialist development, and which were formulated in the resolution of the 13th congress and in the seventh 5-year national economic plan, continue to be valid and can be attained by improving work. The Hungarian people have more than once proven that they are capable of great efforts and outstanding results in the interest of attaining our national goals. This provides a firm basis for realizing our social and economic program formulated at the party congress and set down in the national economic plan.

The Central Committee calls on the party and social organizations, the state and economic organs, to analyze the economic experiences of the first half of the year, and to promote the attainment of the economic policy targets and the fulfillment of the 1986 plan.

MARJAI INTERVIEWED ON RIVER BARRAGE SYSTEM

AU191445 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Jun 86 p 4

[Interview with Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai, to Laszlo Szabo: "Austrian Participation in the Construction of the Bos-Nagymaros Hydropower Station Is Valuable -- All Conditions for Investment Are Met -- Environment Is Priority -- Discussion with Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai" -- place and date not given]

[Excerpts] [Szabo] You represented Hungary at the signing of the Hungarian-Austrian agreements. Since this agreement concluded all the preparatory work and attention can now be turned to construction, I think I can ask you the following: Why is it so important for us to build this power station?

[Marjai] One of the priority issues of our development is the expansion of our energy resources. However, as for the Bos-Nagymaros Barrage System one has to consider that this project will be an investment that is useful in many different ways. Contrary to what is sometimes one-sidedly stressed, we have to build this hydropower station not merely for the extra energy it will supply. The project will solve the long-standing navigation problem, which is especially urgent in view of the development of the European waterways and the building of the Danube-Rhine Canal. The investment project will also include the comprehensive organization of water management on the Hungarian Upper Danube in the coming decades, including significant improvements in water quality and the modernization of flood protection which cannot be delayed very much longer. All this is accompanied by additional advantages and by the elimination of disadvantages all of which will affect the conditions of life and production on a large scale.

Time-Saving Postponement

[Szabo] Has it ever been suggested that we should stop implementing the plans in this difficult economic situation?

[Marjai] Ever since the need to build the Upper Danube Barrage System arose -- and this happened over 30 years ago -- economic considerations and environment protection have always played an important role. This was so at the time the Hungarian-Czechoslovak agreements entered their final state. No doubt, during this time changes have occurred both as regards economic considerations and views on environmental protection, and circumstances and conditions have changed. These changes took place above all here at home and not in the case of our Czechoslovak partner.

[Marjai] In these circumstances, since we are talking about a jointly owned system to be constructed jointly, as stipulated by the interstate agreement, any change can be carried out only by mutual understanding and so we examined the various possibilities. The possibility was raised to refrain from carrying out the work of the Hungarian side of the complex. But in this case, the balanced advantages stipulated in the agreement would have inevitably deteriorated and thus the CSSR side would have benefited almost exclusively from the construction of the project and from the remaining advantages. Everyone can agree that this would not have been the rational solution. There was another option, too, to freeze construction for a period of 10 years. We must not forget, however, that at this time our Czechoslovak partners were already hard at work -- according to the agreement -- and were well ahead of us in the construction, in accordance with the pace agreed upon. Reviewing the construction pace of the entire complex, we had to admit that the CSSR side had already been in such an advanced stage in the construction that it was impossible to realistically expect them to freeze the enormous capital invested and the work for such a long time.

[Szabo] And so what solution did you opt for?

[Marjai] The comradely and friendly negotiations ended with an agreement for a 4-year postponement of the original deadline. This has given us an opportunity to consider two things. On the one hand it allowed us to find a new solution for the economic aspects of the construction, that is, to find a solution that will ease our burdens in this difficult period and will still allow us to fulfill our obligations and maintain, and in certain respects even increase the advantages resulting from the power station. On the other hand, it enabled us once again to thoroughly reexamine all aspects affecting the environment and the country side during the construction. One important result of this work has been the comprehensive Hungarian-Austrian agreements.

[Szabo] When the agreement was made public it was mentioned that this agreement will improve the Hungarian export balance in the next 10 years, in what way?

[Marjai] We will have to redeem within 2 decades from 1996 on whatever is done and invested by the Austrians in Hungary. However, we can effort order for goods, machinery, and material transports up to 30 percent of the total sum on our own constructions, all of which will be paid for by the Austrians in convertible currency and cash immediately. This will make up almost 2 billion schillings during the construction period.

[Szabo] Quite a lot of money...

[Marjai] What is more, the above-mentioned goods and services are not included on the Hungarian export list, and could not be exported for convertible currency or for other monies. Therefore, the advantages resulting from this need not be mentioned further.

[Szabo] What role do the Hungarian-Austrian agreements play in the increased assertion of environmental protection considerations?

[Marjai] I think this agreement will help us in our efforts to protect our environment not only by a defensive approach, but by halting the present level of deterioration and by making the environment more beautiful and more prosperous. The agreements call for a particular method of construction to protect the environment by making extensive use of Austrian technology and experience. Within the framework of this agreement we can also have various projects done which we have never thought about earlier. We must not forget that the government also used the time available to us during the period of postponement for the preparation of a study on the comprehensive environmental effects. This study examines all possible aspects of a wide range of questions based on very high scientific demands and extraordinary expertise. Quite aside from all such previous projects, but also making a use of them, this study was made by scientists, various experts, institutions, and boards of academic and trade experts. This environmental study, which has examined all new information and checked all old information, a kind of work unprecedented in the world in and is also highly appreciated by foreign experts.

MAROTHY MEETS WITH BAVARIAN CONSTRUCTION MINISTER

LD202355 Budapest MTI in English 1540 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 20 (MTI) -- Hungarian-Bavarian construction talks ended Friday in Budapest. The sides were headed by Bavarian deputy Prime Minister Karl Hellermeier, state minister of internal affairs and also responsible for construction affairs, and Laszlo Somogyi, Hungarian minister of construction and town development. The Bavarian deputy prime minister met Laszlo Marothy, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The ministers informed each other about the construction and town development state of their countries, and reviewed possibilities of bilateral cooperation. They decided to deepen direct relations between the two ministries, and companies of the two countries. Cooperation themes include town building, renovation, home building and the development of infrastructure, the transfer of modern construction technologies. The side stated that there are favourable possibilities for cooperation on third markets.

The Bavarian guest left Budapest Friday.

FINANCE MINISTRY ON CSSR TRAVELERS ALLOWANCES

LD232141 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] In the future, Czechoslovak citizens will be able to travel to Hungary twice yearly, it was announced today in Prague to journalists, by the Ministry of Finance and the State Bank. Here is Nora Somogyi:

[Begin recording] Information from the Czechoslovak news agency emphasizes the private tourist travel is the topic at hand; the restriction will not affect group trips organized by tourist offices.

It invariably is valid that each Czechoslovak citizen is entitled to change 750 forints for each journey to Hungary. However, those who were not in Hungary at all as private tourists this year or last year, but want to spend their summer leave there this year, can get 3,000 forints maximum. [end recording]

HORN, VARKONYI MEET WITH SFRY; BUDIMAR LONCAR

LD232127 Budapest MTI in English 1638 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 23 (MTI) -- Budimir Loncar, first federal deputy secretary for foreign affairs of Yugoslavia, paid an official visit to Hungary from June 21 to 23 on the invitation of Gyula Horn, Hungarian secretary of state for foreign affairs. Talks were held on topical international issues and the development of Hungarian-Yugoslav relations. Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi met Budimir Loncar.

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION DEPARTS AFTER 5-DAY VISIT

LD232122 Budapest MTI in English 1635 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 23 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Sandinist Defense Committees of Nicaragua [CDS], headed by Commander Leticia Herrera, general secretary of CDS and first deputy speaker of the Nicaraguan President, visited Hungary from June 17 to 22 on the invitation of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front.

The delegation held talks with Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, on the activity of the two movements and ways for further developing bilateral relations. The meeting was attended by Lizandro Chavez Alfaro, ambassador of the Republic of Nicaragua to Hungary.

The delegation met Jozsef Gyorke, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Mrs Robert Jakab, secretary of the Foreign Affairs Committee of Hungarian Parliament, general secretary of the Democratic Federation of Slovaks in Hungary, and Mrs Ilona Sebestyen, president of the Hungarian Peace Council.

KARPATI MEETS WITH FINNISH COUNTERPART

LD231543 Budapest MTI in English 1433 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 23 (MTI) -- A military delegation, headed by Veikko Pihlajamaki, minister of defense of the Republic of Finland, arrived in Hungary on an official friendship visit on Monday on the invitation of Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defense.

At Budapest's Ferihegy Airport the Finnish delegation met Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, and several other members of the Military Council of the Ministry of Defense.

KOPECZI HOLDS TALKS WITH GENSCHER, OTHERS

LD232135 Budapest MTI in English 1556 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Bonn, June 23 (MTI) -- A year-long series of Hungarian cultural events were opened formally at the Cologne City Hall Monday.

The patrons of the programme series are Bela Kopeczi, Hungarian minister of education and culture, who is currently in the Federal Republic of Germany on the occasion, and Hans Schwier, minister of education of North Rhine-Westphalia, who both delivered a speech at the opening ceremony.

The Hungarian minister stated that cultural cooperation plays an important part in the present conflict-ridden world political situation.

Earlier in the day, Bela Kopeczi, who is also meeting the invitation of Frau Dorothee Wilms, federal minister of education and science, started talks in Bonn with M.P. Anton Pfeifer, parliamentary secretary of state for the ministry. Discussions are to be held on the development of higher education, the use of new technologies in technical training, the exchange of scientists and issues of cooperation among the two countries; institutes of higher education. Bela Kopeczi is to give lectures at the universities of Cologne, Hamburg and Heidelberg.

On Monday Bela Kopeczi conferred in Bonn with Dr Jurgen Ruhfus, secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Dr Barthold C. Wittev, head of the Foreign Ministry Department of Cultural Relations.

The Hungarian minister of education and culture paid a courtesy call on foreign minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

GYORKE, DELEGATION RETURN FROM TUNISIAN CONGRESS

LD232018 Budapest MTI in English 1330 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 23 (MTI) -- Jozsef Gyorke, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department at the HSWP Central Committee, who had attended the 12th Congress of the Destour Socialist Party (PSD) of Tunisia, has returned to Budapest. At the congress Jozsef Gyorke conveyed the greetings of HSWP and met the head of the Foreign Affairs Department of PSD.

KAROLY GROSZ VISITS SZABOLCS-SZATMAR COUNTY

LD232225 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Karoly Grosz, member of the MSZMP Politburo, first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, acquainted himself today with the problems and results of Szabolcs-Szatmar County. In Nyiregyhaza, the local leaders, briefed the guest about the employment difficulties; at the same time, they outlined their ideas for a solution. There was discussion about how the relations of the Budapest enterprises and their factory units in the county could be strengthened. As a conclusion to his visit, the first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee gave a talk in the headquarters of the country party committee about economic and social issues.

U.S. WHITE PAPER BRINGS RELATIONS TO 'DEEP LOW'

LD232222 Warsaw PAP in English 2040 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 23 -- A second part of the white paper dealing with American policies on Poland has been released here, Polish television reported tonight in its prime-time news bulletin. The book offers details of facts and documents illustrating the U.S. policies on Poland over the past four years, the bulletin said.

U.S. behaviour has brought mutual relations to a very deep low.

JARUZELSKI CONGRATULATES HONECKER ON REELECTION

AU201034 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Jun 86 p 1

[Message from Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the PPR State Council, to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, on the occasion of his reelection to the post of State Council chairman]

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, SED general secretary and GDR State Council chairman:

Dear Comrade Honecker,

In connection with your reelection to the office of GDR state Council chairman I send you, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee and the PPR State Council, warm congratulations and best greetings.

Your activity in the posts of SED general secretary and GDR State Council chairman is linked with a period of dynamic and comprehensive development for the GDR and the strengthening of fraternal relations between our parties, states, and peoples. I wish to express the conviction that these relations will continue to be developed and enhanced for the good of both our societies, the consolidation of socialism, and progress and peace in Europe and in the world.

Please accept, dear comrade, wishes for health, success, and further achievements in work of such great responsibility.

[Signed] Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the PPR State Council.

POLISH, ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS MEET

LD232205 Warsaw PAP in English 1804 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Rome, June 23 -- Political consultations between the Polish and Italian Ministries of Foreign Affairs, which took place here today, were headed on the Polish side by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Tadeusz Olechowski and on the Italian side by General director for Political Affairs Boris Biancheri. Deputy Minister Olechowski was received by Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Giulio Andreotti.

During consultations and talks the sides reviewed the current state of bilateral relations, highly assessing their development and expressing the will to further tighten them in all fields. Exchanging views on the basic issues of the international situation, the sides pointed to the need to undertake strong action to return to the policy of detente in East-West relations, to halt the arms race and pursue constructive international cooperation.

Polish Ambassador to Italy Jozef Wiejacz took part in the consultations.

POLISH-NORWEGIAN ECONOMICS SESSION ENDS

LD192319 Warsaw PAP in English 1940 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Oslo, June 19 -- The Polish-Norwegian Joint Commission, created under the 1971 long-term trade agreement and the 1972 agreement on economic, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation, ended its 8th session here today. Both sides briefed each other on the development of economic situation in Poland and Norway, respectively, since their last meeting.

The commission reviewed in detail bilateral trade relations and discussed the possibilities of their further development, specifying the fields of cooperation to be potentially expanded, for instance shipbuilding, fishery, electro-engineering, chemical, and timber industries.

POLISH-ZIMBABWEAN TALKS COVER GLOBAL ISSUES

AU200728 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Jun 86 p 9

[Text] PAP -- Canaan Sodindo Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, paid a visit to Poland on 13-15 June 1986 at the invitation of State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski.

President C.S. Banana placed a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and toured Warsaw. He saw the movie "Warsaw After All" in the Historical Museum, toured Krakow, and visited Auschwitz where he paid homage to the victims of the fascist concentration Camp.

State Council Chairman W. Jaruzelski and President C.S. Banana had talks in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual respect, and understanding. Plenary talks were attended by members of the two delegations.

Poland was represented by Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Tadeusz Mlynczak, deputy State Council chairman; Vice Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda; Jerzy Beitkopf, State Council secretary; Jan Majewski, vice minister of foreign affairs; Jozef Zegar, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission; Ryszard Buchowiecki, vice minister of mining and power; and Leszek Kryst, vice minister of health and social welfare.

Zimbabwe was represented by Sidney T. Sekeramayi, Zimbabwe African National Union Politburo member and minister of health; Richard C. Hove, minister of mining; Morton Malianga, vice minister of finances, planning, and development; Misheck C. Hove, departmental head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Clifford M. Sileya, secretary of the president.

The two sides also met to discuss selected issues of mutual cooperation.

The sides were pleased to note the favorable development of their relations based on equality, friendship, and noninterference in internal affairs and expressed their determination to promote their cooperation and to continue the political dialogue on issues of interest to them. They also noted the opportunities for developing economic cooperation and trade for mutual benefit.

They informed each other about the situation in their countries and the plans for socioeconomic development in the next few years. The Zimbabwe delegation praised the achievements of normalization in Poland.

State Council Chairman W. Jaruzelski and President C.S. Banana exchanged views on the most important international and regional issues and were pleased to note the identity or far-reaching converging of their positions on the key issues of the present times. They stressed the need for further Polish-Zimbabwean cooperation in the international arena in order to maintain peace and strengthen international security. They expressed their support for the just struggle of the peoples against colonialism, racism, apartheid, and imperialist domination, for the complete liberation of the oppressed peoples and for decolonization in the south of Africa.

The two sides resolutely condemned the policy of apartheid in South Africa and expressed their complete solidarity with and support for the struggle of the peoples in Namibia and South Africa for freedom and independence, a struggle waged under the leadership of the liberation movements.

The Polish side condemned most resolutely the aggression of the racist regime of South Africa against the sovereignty of Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Mozambique, and Angola and noted that the imperialist powers and international monopolies share responsibility in this connection. South Africa's aggressive actions constitute state terror and are in conflict with the UN Charter and the principles of coexistence in the world. The Zimbabwean side expressed its gratitude for Poland's solidarity with the Frontline States in the south of Africa, which continue to oppose the policy of apartheid and to demand that the legitimate rights to freedom and independence of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia be honored.

The two sides stressed that the inviolability of borders and respect for the territorial-political facts established as a result of World War II and postwar development are the prerequisites for preserving peace and security in Europe. The Zimbabwean side highly appraised Poland's policy in Europe and its militancy in the CSCE process.

The two sides expressed their deep concern for the continuing tension in political relations and for the worsening economic situation in the world and noted that imperialist efforts to achieve strategic superiority through an escalation of the arms race on earth and through the implementation of the program for space militarization create the greatest danger for all countries and peoples.

The two sides came out in favor of renewed activities to preserve peace, to end the arms race, to terminate local conflicts through peaceful means, to protect mankind against a nuclear catastrophe, and to create conditions for the progressive development of nations.

The Zimbabwean side declared its resolute support for the disarmament initiatives put forward recently by the socialist countries in Budapest.

The Polish and Zimbabwean delegations discussed the Middle East situation and came out in favor of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations in order to devise a comprehensive solution of the problems of that region and to settle the Palestinian issue in an equitable way on the basis of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights to self-determination, including the establishment of their own state. The sides also declared themselves in favor of immediately ending the war between Iraq and Iran and of settling disputed questions by peaceful means. The two sides condemned the recent U.S. armed aggression against Libya.

The Zimbabwean side discussed the situation and policy of the nonaligned countries and the preparations for the seventh conference of the leaders of these countries in Harare at the end of August and the beginning of September. The Polish side highly praised the role of Zimbabwe in Africa and the Nonaligned Movement.

The president of Zimbabwe expressed his delegation's and his own thanks for the hospitality of Poland and invited the chairman of the PPR State Council to pay an official visit to Zimbabwe. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

PRESIDIUM REVIEWS HARVEST, ENERGY, SCIENCE PLANS

LD232148 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] There was a meeting of the Government Presidium. The agenda included an appraisal of the fall-winter season in the power industry and the supply of fuel and power for the national economy. A draft plan for the implementation of the resolution of the third congress of Polish science was also discussed. The plan states the state administration tasks in the field of programming and financing scientific and technological progress, investments, and developing scientific and research equipment. The plan envisages the implementation of new achievements in production, and the development of cooperation with foreign countries in scientific and technological spheres, and in publishing activity.

A great deal of time was devoted to the issues of agriculture. The Presidium acquainted itself with a report on preparations for harvest and for procurement of rape and grain. Economic conditions for agricultural production were discussed and a proposed was adopted concerning changes in this scope.

PRESIDIUM EVALUATES IMPLEMENTATION OF PRESS LAW

AU191446 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] PAP -- At its 16 June session the Government Presidium discussed the functioning of the press law. The practical functioning of the press law has been welcomed and praised by the people, who are generally aware that the law is not a parochial measure for the benefit of the press, journalists, and publishers, but a measure to promote the interests of citizens.

The press law makes it possible to ensure that citizens find it easier to influence public affairs, implement the principles that public life is open, uncover and criticize negative features, and participate in discussions about issues that are important for everyone.

The Government Presidium noted that contacts between administrative bodies and the press had become a daily practice and that information provided by the state administrative and economic bodies is an important element of the news published by mass media.

Administrative bodies, enterprises, and cooperatives continue to regularly study the critical materials published by the mass media and to use such criticism in order to eliminate neglect and shortcomings and to accelerate the settlement of citizens' business. The leading echelons of ministries, central agencies, and voivodship offices carry out periodical analyses of critical publications in order to make the necessary decisions and proposals. The mass media receive responses to their criticism. Failure to respond to such criticism is becoming increasingly rare, and official bodies and enterprises continue to take the initiative in responding to criticism with increasing frequency. The position of the press spokesmen in ministries and voivodships has consolidated.

A new feature of the Polish legal system is the Press Council, which continues to develop. This council submits proposals in connection with the role of the press in our sociopolitical life. Council members represent journalists, publishers, social and political organizations, state bodies, scientists, and associations.

The Government Presidium stressed that efforts to strengthen the role of the press law in our public life should continue mainly with the help of the consistent implementation of the regulations laid down by this law.

BARYLA ADDRESSES SOCIAL WRONGDOING, SOLUTIONS

AU201038 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] PAP -- Addressing the plenary session of the ZSL Supreme Committee in Warsaw on 17 June, PZPR Central Committee Secretary Jozef Baryla said that the phenomena of social wrongdoing discussed at the plenum are arousing increasingly greater justifiable interest among public opinion. Working people have expressed their concern about this at many meetings prior to the Sejm and people's council elections; today they are doing so during the preparations for the 10th PZPR Congress. Meeting halfway, as it were, the need of society, we observe an urgent need to declare a resolute battle against these disturbing phenomena, J. Baryla said. We are giving this battle a broader treatment -- as a battle for the nation's moral health. The PZPR, ZSL, SD, people with various types of world outlook, and signatories of PRON are taking an active part in the implementation of this initiative.

Referring to the combating of social pathology, J. Baryla pointed out that the chief paths of this combat in the immediate future will be: the consolidation of positive values during the elimination of negative and pathological ones; the creation of legal and social obstacles to the spreading of unfavorable trends; and the establishment of new values and ethical morals firmly embedded in the stream of the political and sociopolitical changes that are meeting the challenge of the 21st century. He stressed that setting in motion various social initiatives and forms of action in this sphere will be an important contribution to the work of healing our public life and making it more honorable and concordant with our common socialist ideals.

SEJM DEPUTIES CRITICIZE MINISTERIAL RESPONSES

AU160852 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 10 Jun 86 p 3

[Ryszarda Kazimierska article: "Parliamentary Dissatisfaction"]

[Excerpts] Sejm Deputy Antoni Foks, who represents Walbrzych, is dissatisfied. On behalf of his electorate he asked Finance Minister Stanislaw Nieckarz a question, to which the minister responded in a vague and irrelevant manner that amounted to neither "yes" nor "no."

In effect, neither the deputy nor his electorate were given the necessary information on an issue of interest to them.

The same thing happened to Sejm Deputy Grzegorz Seidler from Lublin, whose question addressed to the Ministry of Communications was answered in a puzzling manner by Kazimierz Czarniecki representing the ministry. Deputy Seidler was never told whether the Polish optical fibers communications technologies will be used on an industrial scale.

The ministers' answers to deputies' questions are often just like that: They avoid the issue, are vague, and at times are too long and complicated. This is why it happens that the marshal of the Sejm has to remind the members of the government how to answer parliamentary questions.

There are also other reasons for the deputies' dissatisfaction. For example, Deputy Zbigniew Bialecki from Torun complained that his viovodship deputies' team had sent a letter last March to the central authorities, but no reply has been received to this day, although the law provides for a 14-day deadline.

Let us recall that article 18 of this law states that "in his activities the deputy is entitled to obtain all information and materials on and to examine the performance of state administration, state enterprises, and other units of the socialized economy."

Article 20 states that "in the course of his Sejm duties a deputy is entitled to intervene with state administrative bodies, state enterprises, social organizations, and with the organizational units not run by the state in order to settle a problem on his own behalf and on the behalf of his electorate. He is also entitled to watch the proceedings in settling such problems."

Still another article of the law in question states that the "proposals and observations formulated by the deputy during the session of the Sejm and its commissions should be carefully considered by the appropriate state bodies, institutions, and organizations."

It is certainly worth checking on the implementation of the law on the duties and rights of the Sejm deputies, which has been in force since 21 August 1985. Perhaps then we would know why its provisions are being neglected.

JARUZELSKI, OPZZ CHAIRMAN DISCUSS CONGRESS

LD162057 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has received the chairman of the OPZZ, Alfred Miodowicz. Trade union activity in the period of preparations for the 10th party congress was discussed, with particular emphasis on resolving problems concerning the working and social conditions of the work forces. Alfred Miodowicz reported on the preparations for the second OPZZ assembly.

BARCIKOWSKI SEES NEED TO IMPLEMENT CONGRESS TASKS

LD171424 Warsaw PAP in English 0704 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 16: PUWP CC Political Bureau member, vice-president of the Council of State, delegate of the Szczecin Viovodship party organization to the coming 10th PUWP Congress Kazimierz Barcikowski today addressed an open meeting of the PUWP organization of the Szczecin Technical University devoted to reviewing conclusions drawn from discussions preceding the 10th party congress.

Along with the 10th congress we are closing the period of political crisis of the years 1980-1981 in Poland. The resolutions passed at the congress will make it possible to advance from general tasks to specific fields. Regardless of how many sophisticated opinions we present, what will count is how many of them will be put to life, stated Barcikowski.

MOKRZYSZCZAK OUTLINES PROPOSED STATUTE CHANGES

AU201010 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Jun 86 p 3

[Interview given by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyaszczak, PZPR Politburo candidate member, Central Committee secretary, and chairman of the Statute Committee of the Congress Commission: "In Accordance With Principles and Life" -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Pawlowska] What changes does your committee propose for the party statute?

[Mokrzyaszczak] It has drawn up some new statutory regulations and has proposed some changes to tighten the definition of old regulations. For example, the statute makes perfectly obvious the worker character of our party, but the 16th Central Committee Plenum, which we justly call the "worker" plenum, produced many concepts and decisions that have to be included in the party statute. That is why our Statute Committee proposes among other things that workers consultative teams, which may include nonparty people, should be set up within party cells. Our committee also takes the view that the achievements of the 19th plenum, which was devoted to the intelligentsia, should be included in the statute so that not only the intelligentsia's place in the party, but also the relations between the workers class, on the one hand, and its social and class allies -- the peasants and the intelligentsia -- are given statutory definitions. The principles of cadre policy worked out by the Central Committee during the present party term must also be reflected in the statute. All these issues are nothing "new," they simply follow the line of the ninth party congress. Another such issue is the proposal that the role of primary party organizations in the party's structure should be stressed even more clearly.

[Pawlowska] What about the changes suggested by practical experience?

[Mokrzyaszczak] All such changes stem without exception from the party's practical experience. Since the ninth party congress important changes have taken place in the functioning of the state. For example, we have set up the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, we have elected a new Sejm under new election regulations, and we have extended the powers of the people's councils. The democratization of the state system -- which has begun, but is still not completed -- calls for the statutory definition of the tasks and duties of party members who are party deputies and councillors in representative bodies as well as in self-government institutions of socialist democracy and in social organizations. Opening itself on a larger scale to the young generation is the programmatic and extremely practical task of the party. Of course, this calls for a multitude of various efforts. It would be interesting to find out whether it is useful to shorten the statutory periods of waiting to become a party member, so that, say, a student would be able to become a full party member before completing his studies. Our committee also proposes that the statute should include the requirement that extensive inquiries should be made in their communities about those who aspire to be admitted to the party.

[Pawlowska] What about the disputed question of the length of the term of office of party cells?

[Mokrzyaszczak] We propose that the term of office of all party cells be extended to 5 years. This is no "manipulation."

This is a result of experience. Under the present system the party has been busy during the accountability and election campaigns, which, I think, consumed about one-third of the party's strength and time. The party, which before the ninth congress had viewed short terms of office as a protection against the ossification of the authorities, saw the defects of such shortness. But what is most important is that, functioning in line with the principles of democratic centralism, the party has enough other powers to control the activities of its authorities. In the same way our team proposes to reduce the number of the obligatory Central Committee plenary sessions. By the way, during this term of office the Central Committee has held 26 plenums, which is without a precedent. But it was necessary to hold so many plenums because of the "great house-cleaning" in the party and because of the need to deal comprehensively with various problems.

MORAWSKI ASSESSES INTERNAL PARTY DEMOCRACY

AU101339 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Jun 86 p 3

[Interview given by Kazimierz Morawski, chairman of the PZPR Central Auditing Commission, to Izabella Wajszczuk: "A Process of Profound Changes Has Commenced as a Result of the Wishes of the PZPR" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Wajszczuk] During the talks preceding the Ninth PZPR Congress, the greatest attention during discussions on the problems of internal party life was devoted to internal party democracy. Today, on the eve of the 10th congress, this topic is not causing any particular emotion. Does this mean that matters are already so positive that internal party democracy does not merit social concern?

[Morawski] It is true that the strengthening of internal party democracy is no longer a leading slogan during meetings of primary party organizations and party conferences. I have attended many such meetings and not once did I hear concern about the state of democracy within the party or the postulates concerning its improvement. This is a completely different situation from the one prevalent before the ninth congress. At that time, practically every party discussion involved the seeking of guarantees for democracy within the party. But can one conclude from this that democracy within the party no longer merits concern? It is clear that matters are not that good. Today, however, the chief problem is how to make the best use of this instrument, gain experience, and transform existing statutory regulations into permanent party practice and work style. The aim was different during the campaign preceding the ninth congress. The point then was to work out and introduce in the party statute regulations that encourage a democratization of the party's functioning in the best way. As we know, this action was successful -- the statute has been thoroughly altered and many of its new rules fulfill the function of the guarantees about which so many demands were made.

[Wajszczuk] You said that internal party democracy no longer attracts so much attention. But one member of the Central Auditing Commission has said recently that there is no democratic centralism without internal party democracy. The increasingly effective work of the party also involves a mature awareness of the above principle. Looking back on the last 5 years, what experiences are therefore worth using in order that party work may bring the intended results?

[Morawski] There have been years of difficult and industrious work. I think the work of auditing commissions has served to consolidate the party as an ideological and political community and to make the implementation of party resolutions more stringent; in other words, it has improved the effectiveness of party action. We have also directed a great deal of criticism against ourselves. Everything concerning the effectiveness of party action also applies to us in the Auditing Commission, for we are part of the party.

From our own experience we can say that future controls aimed at improving activity should regard resolutions, conferences, and timetables as mere beginnings of a process meant to achieve a goal, not proof that this goal has been reached. Therefore, these controls should always check the results and circumstances of the work of party bodies and on this basis formulate a firm assessment of their effectiveness.

In the next few years the party will reap the fruits of intensified organizational and ideological activity. On the desire of the PZPR, a process of profound changes in all spheres of social life, economy, politics, culture, and social consciousness has been initiated during the intercongress period. In order to properly assess the results of the actions taken and the suitability of the decisions made, it will be necessary to intensify and improve auditing and control mechanisms, which are always important in a Marxist-Leninist party.

WORKERS CLASS INFLUENCES PRECONGRESS DISCUSSION

AU191643 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 17 Jun 86 p 3

[Interview with Tadeusz Czechowicz, PZPR Politburo member and Lodz Voivodship PZPR Committee first secretary, by Krystyna Kostrzewa -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Kostrzewa] A characteristic feature of the voivodship is that it has a concentration of an enormous group of the workers class, a group, moreover, with long-established traditions. It would be interesting to know, therefore, whether this fact had an influence on the pregress discussion, on its level and content...

[Czechowicz] Of course it did. The discussion was very lively and involved a great many non-party members as well as party members. One of the strongest currents in the discussion did concern the workers class itself -- its place and role in the state, and in economic, political, and cultural life. To put it in very general terms, workers wish to see unity in theory and practice, they want to see the party program provide a clear and precise definition of what constitutes the party's workers class character and its class policy within the state. Workers increasingly perceive a need to increase their political role and their influence on the state's activities. A conscious section of the workers class sees its advancement in attaining a high level of skill in one's occupation and not in exchanging one's overalls for the garb of a bureaucrat. It is interesting that during the discussion divisions within the workers class itself were pointed out; one of the discussion participants said that today the main division lies in the quality of work.

[Kostrzewa] Do workers feel they are not valued enough? Because their living conditions are not the most comfortable....

[Czechowicz] Contrary to what you suggest, comrade, the workers class is not calling for new rights and privileges for itself; egoism is something alien to this class. It does, however, want to enjoy equality of opportunity -- in obtaining an education and in learning a trade, in improving skills, in participating in cultural life, and in having an influence on the state authorities' policies and the running of workplaces. Being the main force that creates national income, the workers class also wants to have a greater say in the distribution of national income. It desires a fuller realization of the principles of socialist social justice, which the PZPR defends, empowered to do so by the workers' class. The party pregress campaign is the best opportunity for raising many matters, for defending needs, and for making suggestions. It is a search for an answer to the question of what Poland is to be like and to the question of how the leading role of the workers class ought to be performed.

[Kostrzewa] Comrade, you have mentioned a new style of party work. With the rejection of pre-August methods of work at the ninth party congress, what does this new style of party work consist of today, how does the party's guiding role express itself in the state and its leading role in society? I am thinking of party work at the voivodship level....

[Czechowicz] In the broadest terms, the party's work consists of inspiring and activating all progressive social forces to undertake joint activities for the good of the state and our region, and encouraging cooperation between all these forces. Forces of this kind are: coalition parties; national councils; civic self-government councils; the Patriotic Council for National Rebirth; trade unions; workers' self-management councils; social, youth, vocational, and women's organizations; and Catholic communities. We do not have to have -- and we do not want -- a monopoly on power; we do not order anyone around. To be able to direct without always forcing oneself to the forefront is a skill. I believe that the party is strong when it galvanizes all progressive forces into action, not when it orders, when it imposes its will, and so on. We are counting on dialogue and understanding. Whether we will succeed in this is another matter, however. Of course, it still will not work out well every time, or succeed completely on every occasion.

[Kostrzewa] During the years 1980 to 1981, in your voivodship, as was the case throughout the country, party ranks shrank, workers turned in their party membership cards.....

[Czechowicz] This process was arrested a long time ago. New people are joining the party. In the first quarter of this year, for example, we admitted 868 persons, most of whom were workers and young people. The decline in public confidence in the party is also being reversed, as well as the indifference toward party actions; this was attested by the pre-congress discussion, in which party members as well as non-party members took part. The campaigns that preceded the Sejm and national council elections also provided proof of this. While taking note of these positive changes we do, however, realize that we cannot cease in our activity directed at winning people over to the ideas of the party.

BRIEFS

METEOROLOGY SPACE RESEARCH -- Warsaw, June 16 -- Poland will take part in meteorology space projects launched within the Interkosmos space programme by the socialist countries in the next few years, PAP was told by Wlodzimierz Suryjak, who represented Poland at the latest meeting of Interkosmos working group in Havana. Polish experts will develop ways of processing satellite data to obtain vertical cross-section of temperature, humidity and ozone amount in the air. Poland will also have a part in a project called "clouds" aimed to provide a comprehensive analysis of cloudiness; from the earth and space. Satellite data have been collected in Poland for 20 years, chiefly as photos from the U.S. satellites "Ndaa" and "Tiros," Soviet probes "Meteor" and the international meteorological satellite Meteosat. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0755 GMT 16 Jun 86 LD]

TOURIST ACCORD WITH CSSR -- The government agreement on tourist exchanges between Poland and Czechoslovakia signed today in the Main Committee for Physical Culture and Tourism envisages a significant development of tourist movements organized by work enterprises, fraternal cities, and institutions. Detailed agreements will be undertaken later; for now it is clear that around 70,000 Polish children and youths will travel to Czechoslovakia this year. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 16 Jun 86 LD]

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

AU231033 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] The proceedings of the RCP Central Committee plenum began today under the chairmanship of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general.

On the proposal of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee, the plenum unanimously adopted the following agenda:

- 1 -- Program for the Implementation of the Goals Put Forward by the 13th RCP Congress and Aimed at the Intensive Development of the National Economy in the 1986-90 Period;
- 2 -- Program on Perfecting the System of Financing and Granting of Credits for Economic Activities and on Economic-Financial Norms;
- 3 -- Draft Single National Plan on the Socioeconomic Development of the SR of Romania in the 1986-90 5-Year Plan;
- 4 -- Draft Plan on the Development of Agriculture, Food Industry, Forestry, and Water Administration in the 1986-90 Period;
- 5 -- Report on the Application of the Law on Territorial, Urban, and Rural Planning; and
- 6 -- Organizational Matters.

The plenum proceedings are attended by such guests as leadership cadres from the party and state apparatus who are not members of the party Central Committee.

Opening the plenum proceedings, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, made a lengthy speech. This extensive speech made by the party secretary general was followed with particular attention and great interest, with complete satisfaction and unanimous approval, and was repeatedly punctuated by loud applause.

The participants in the plenum thus expressed their appreciation for this programmatic document which, on the basis of a thorough and comprehensive analysis, sets forth with clearheadedness and revolutionary boldness the road and direction of action to optimally implement the great goals aimed at Romania's socioeconomic development in the current 5-year plan and in the future.

By completely endorsing the important recommendations, guidelines, and tasks included in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speech, the participants expressed the firm determination by the Communists, the working people, and the whole nation to act, in close unity with the party and its secretary general, to implement them and to resolutely implement the historic decisions of the 13th party congress and the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism.

The questions included in the agenda were then discussed. The plenum proceedings continue at this time.

Further Details

AU231956 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The proceedings of the RCP Central Committee plenum began today under the chairmanship of RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The participants in the plenum discussed questions included in the agenda. Comrades Marin Enache, Pavel Aron, Mihai Marina, Vasile Barbulescu, Ion Pavel, Alexandru Necula, and Stefan Rab took the floor.

In the afternoon, the proceedings continued in the following commissions: the commission on the industry, agriculture, investments, constructions, transportation, export, and goods turnover; the commission on organizational and cadre activities; and the commission on political-educational work and international relations. Participants in the plenary and commission discussions stressed with satisfaction and patriotic pride the outstanding importance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speech, which represents an ardent and mobilizing action-program for all working people and the entire nation that stimulates our people's energy and creative forces for expediently implementing the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress.

Those who took the floor also expressed full endorsement for our party-state foreign policy and emphasized the great significance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's actions and initiatives devoted to attaining disarmament, peace, and a world without weapons and wars, and to resolving constructively the complex problems facing mankind. The plenum proceeding continue.

STOIAN, VADUVA RECEIVE CSSR MINISTRY OFFICIAL

AU201958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1906 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/6/1986 -- Consultations were held between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Romania and Czechoslovakia, in Bucharest, over June 17-20. In spite of the decisions and understandings agreed upon during the summit interviews, the sides exchanged opinions on the current stage of the Romanian-Czechoslovak relations of collaboration and the prospects of their development in future. The sides also looked into certain international problems of joint interest.

On the occasion Jindrich Rehorek, first assistant to the minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia, called on Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, as well as on Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign affairs.

PALESTINIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS CONCLUDE VISIT

AU201346 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1312 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/6/1986 -- On Friday, June 20, a Palestinian parliamentary delegation, led by Shaykh Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih chairman of the Palestinian National Council, concluded their visit to Romania. During the visit the guests had interviews at the National Women's Council, the People's Council of Dimbovita County, as well as with Justin Moisescu, patriarch of the Romanian Orthodox Church, and Mufti Iacum Mehmed Septar, head of the Muslim denomination in Romania. They also visited industrial and socio-cultural units in Bucharest municipality and Dimbovita County.

During the visit, the permanent representative of the PLO in Bucharest, 'Izzat 'Abd al-Rabb gave a dinner, attended by the Grand National Assembly [GNA] chairman, Nicolae Giosan, GNA deputies and other officials.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO MEET BEFORE CONGRESS

AU241057 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] The 20th session of the LCY Central Committee will meet this evening at 1700 [1500 GMT] and discuss organizational preparations for the largest gathering of the Yugoslav Communists which opens in Belgrade tomorrow. It is expected that the members of this highest party forum will discuss an amendment by the LCY Central Committee Presidium to the congress rule of procedure referring to the election of LCY organs. The Presidium proposed that the Central Committee change the decision according to which a qualified majority is necessary for the election of LCY organs, i.e. that the elections at the congress require a two-thirds majority.

BELOVSKI HOLDS PRE-CONGRESS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD231737 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1405 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Jun (TANJUG) -- Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Marko Lolic and Ugljesa Uzelac, executive secretaries of the Presidium, held a press conference for foreign and domestic journalists today in connection with the 13th LCY Congress due to begin on Wednesday in Belgrade.

Belovski made the assessment that the 13th congress was of the greatest importance for making a strong contribution to the unity of the working class and LCY unity as a whole as well as for providing the scope for the further development of socialist self-management. The conditions for this turnabout have been provided by the fact that uniform stands and views had been arrived at on a number of key and crucial issues. True, stressed Belovski, we were hoping, but did not manage to do it, to appear at the congress with some tangible results in our economic development. This is why the burden of high inflation and negative economic trends still persists.

This most important meeting of Yugoslav Communists will be attended by 2,257 delegates and guests and by delegations of about 120 parties and movements from throughout the world. The congress proceedings will be reported on by 1,450 representatives of the domestic information media and about 200 foreign journalists, out of whom 100 will be special reporters. The planned cost of preparation and holding the congress will amount to 500 million dinars.

The congress will work in six commissions.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA ELECTS POZDERAC TO PRESIDENCY

LD232010 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1345 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Summary] Sarajevo, 23 Jun (TANJUG) -- At today's session, the Bosnia-Herzegovina Assembly, elected Hamdija Pozderac as the member of the SFRY Presidency from this republic. Born in 1924, Pozderac is the bearer of a 1941 partisan badge and has been a member of the LCY since 1943. Since the war he has held a series of responsible posts in the republic and the federation. At today's session of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Assembly Jure Pelivan was appointed to the post of governor of the National Bank of this republic. Enver Filipovic has retired as the republic's social attorney of self-management.

HASANI, DIZDAREVIC RECEIVE NEW USSR AMBASSADOR

LD231328 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1116 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Jun (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received the letter of credence of Viktor Maltsev, newly appointed USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the SFRY. Afterwards, President Sinan Hasani had a friendly conversation with Ambassador Maltsev, in which Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, also took part.

SERBIAN PRESIDENCY SESSION DISCUSSES KOSOVO

LD232121 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1357 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Jun (TANJUG) -- At its session today -- chaired by Ivan Stambolic -- the Presidency of the SR of Serbia discussed the current problems stemming from the recent events in Kosovo. The Presidency made the assessment that the tasks from the LCY Central Committee platform on Kosovo and other documents had not been implemented resolutely and efficiently enough and that because of bureaucratic indolence by the state organs, and especially judiciary organs and organs of administration and pressure by Albanian nationalists, the Serbs and the Montenegrins have felt increasingly dissatisfied and their emigration continues unabated.

The Presidency of the SR of Serbia has made the judgment that the implementation of the adopted measures and actions stemming from the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the political and security situation in Kosovo, and the implementation of concrete measures and actions taken by republican organs and other institutions in the republic, will make it possible to resolve the problems of the Serbs and Montenegrins much more efficiently, faster and in a more responsible way within the framework of legal state organs and self-management institutions of our society. The Presidency placed all appropriate institutions and individuals in society under the obligation immediately on the receipt of the reports by commissions and working groups of federal and republican organs which are responsible for establishing the substance of the complaints by the Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, and to carry out their share of the commitments arising out of these reports. All other organizations in the republic must immediately ascertain what their tasks are -- as did by the City Committee of the LC of Belgrade during its last session -- so that the problems in Kosovo can be resolved faster and more efficiently.

The Presidency has made the assessment that concrete and efficient implementation of these measures and actions is the right way to stabilize the frayed intranational relations and to resolve the problems of the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo. This is why the Presidency made it incumbent on all republican organs and other social institutions, together with provincial and federal organs, to carry out without any delay and efficiently its concrete measures and actions agreed on the basis of the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and to keep it constantly informed. It was also agreed that the public must be constantly informed about the implementation of these measures and actions, and also about any possible opposition to their implementation.

This is the right way responsibly, efficiently, and quickly to resolve the problems which create serious difficulties for the life of the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo and increase their dissatisfaction and emigration. It is vital that these problems to be resolved within the framework of legal state and self-management institutions, which is an essential condition for the political stability of our society.

The Presidency also discussed some other issues pertaining to its jurisdiction and adopted a decision to grant pardon to a number of sentenced people, in connection with 7 July, the Day of Rising in the SR of Serbia.

SERBIAN LC MUNICIPAL PRESIDENTS MEET 23 JUN

LD232119 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1636 GMT 23 Jun 86

["Consultative Meeting with Presidents of the Serbian LC Municipal Committees" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 23 Jun (TANJUG) -- We must not permit unproductive sessions of LC forums and organs, which reiterate direction already established and carry on debates already held, to curb the action aimed at changing the situation in the period now before us.

This practical and action, geared approach was expressed at today's consultative meeting with residents of LC municipal committees, organized by the Serbian LC Central Committee on the subject of immediate tasks in implementing the stances of the 10th republican party congress. A particular novelty in the method of work was also the character of this consultative meeting in which presidents of municipal committees from the whole of the republic as well as representatives of intermunicipal LC conferences and of the Belgrade and Novi Sad City LC committees also participated.

In the introductory speech which referred to organizing and training LC organizations for the implementation of congress tasks, Zoran Sokolovic, secretary of the Central Committee Presidium stressed that the party grass roots, working people, and citizens demanded a consistent and efficient action in resolving urgent social problems.

Azem Vlasi, president of the Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, then spoke to the participants of the consultative meeting. He dwelled in particular on the events in the province which occurred in the past few days. We must be aware first of all, he said, that the problems which still exist in Kosovo are of a nature conducive to easily turning everything, when based on these events, into a political exercise and that these problems could be abused as shown by the recent attempts to mobilize the people collectively and incite them to unacceptable behavior.

Certain circles in Kosovo and beyond were engaged in the past period on intensive propaganda with the aim of carrying out once again, now on the very eve of the 13th congress, an action of collective mobilization directed at Belgrade.

The aims of these circles are much more extensive and Kosovo represents for them only the easiest pretext. There was organized propaganda, incitement and pressure to have the people mobilized collectively. In the course of our socio-political activity we had been pointing out that this would be particularly harmful at this point in time when we are fully united and when we enjoy cooperation and activity for mutual benefit also with republican federal organs in the specific resolution of many issues and problems, and that such actions would be detrimental to this course of orientation and resolve.

The organizers' plans to mobilize large masses of people have, regardless of their manifested persistence, failed because a great majority of the people, Valsi stressed, are conscious of what this would have meant and where this would lead. To them it is more acceptable to adhere to the course of concrete and joint resolution of problems rather than to behave in a way which would aim at further destabilizing and worsening the situation. This can only make resolving problems more difficult. What is of exceptional significance is that, in addition to the warnings we have sounded recently, the moment this did happen, we went to talk with the people in order to dissuade them from following these plans. Thus we have actually halted the escalation of this activity through political action, by talking to people.

I am convinced that all this will not exert a negative influence on the direction of our action which consists in our now being engaged in finding out who had organized this action, and why, and how. Our preoccupation must continue to be to resolve the problems and tasks which have been specifically set out and to eliminate the broader causes and circumstances which make for people's dissatisfaction.

We shall not succeed in bringing about a change in the attitudes to the LC tasks if we do not leave behind the practice of saying one thing and doing another, Slobodan Milosevic, President of the Serbian LC Central Committee, said. In his closing speech, Milosevic said, among other things, that the democratic spirit, which had developed despite the difficulty of gaining currency in the conditions existing in our country, had nevertheless reached the level at which the practice of forums and individuals saying one thing and doing another, will not be tolerated.

The practice of holding meetings which, in Milosevic's words, yield no results, should be abandoned as soon as possible. The view that people are judged by what they say, how they say it, and how often they make speeches, has been for many years slowly and dangerously acquiring respectability while the question of what they have done has practically never been asked or asked less and less. Therefore, everyone should in his environment face the issue -- how efficiently do we work? Can we free ourselves from the bondage of seeing meetings as the essence of political work, in particular by their frequency and length? To start with, we should at least halve the length of meetings. At their congress, the Serbian Communists agreed what to do and we, therefore, now need working meetings which will have on their agenda the implementation of that which has been agreed on, specific people, specific problems, and responsibility for the results.

We have entered a phase when unity can actually be built only on specific tasks, that is, on their implementation and on which this unity can be demonstrated, above all, on those most important tasks, such as the struggle to eliminate the consequences of the counterrevolution in Kosovo.

We can see that this is difficult, but we can also see that in Kosovo, in the whole of Serbia and in the country too, efforts to achieve unity and work efficiency are becoming specific. We will fight for the LC policy persistently but energetically. This also implies that we will adopt the measures and speed by which irregularities, injustices, and troubles which have befallen honest people in Kosovo, regardless of their nationality, can be eliminated. Because, the unprotected and desperate people in Kosovo will benefit nothing from our orientations and promises if we do not turn them into practice.

Milosevic then went on to remind those present that last week's session of the Presidium of Serbian LC Central Committee and of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee adopted a whole series of activities aimed at implementing the measures of the SFRY Presidency and LCY Central Committee Presidium and the stances of the 10th Serbian LC Congress. This refers, above all, to the implementation of the laws and merciless conflict with any lawlessness and arbitrariness. Laws must be carried out and any obstruction in this respect must not be without its consequences. But other specific measures, too, were taken which refer to education, upbringing, information, work of communists in state organs and, economic development. All of us know full well that these are processes which take a long time and that results cannot be achieved overnight. However, the fact that they are processes and that they take a long time should not be the reason for us not embarking upon them with all our strength. The sooner we begin to embark on the process of changing the awareness and relations, the sooner these changes will take place. A number of years marked by hesitation in many respects and wait-and-see have already gone by. Therefore, tardiness and efficient implementation of the policy of the LC represents for us the gravest problem not only in Kosovo but also in implementing the long-term economic stabilization program as well as in many other issues, Milosevic concluded.

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY NOTES HUGE ECONOMIC LOSSES

LD231703 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1215 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Pristina 23 Jun (TANJUG) -- At its session today, the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo drew attention to enormous economic losses in the province and called for radical measures to have them eliminated. Last year alone 138 organizations of associated labor employing over 30,000 workers operated at a loss. These losses amount to 13.2 billion dinars. The biggest loss-making enterprises are in the manufacturing industry, mining and agriculture. The assessment was made that the work collectives do not do any in-depth studies as to the cause of their losses, while some avoid studies deliberately so as to not take their own personal responsibility. Management structures within those collectives continue to be indolent and the improvement programs merely divide the losses among the society as a whole.

MONTENEGRO LC BODY SETS OUT TASKS, GOALS

AU201627 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Jun 86 p 3

[S. Vukasinovic report]

[Excerpts] Titograd, 11 June -- At its first working session held today, the Montenegro LC Central Committee (Miljan Radovic was presiding) adopted its 1-year work plan.

The opening words of Savo Sekaric, secretary of the Montenegro LC Central Committee Presidium, are the essence of the discussion and conclusions:

"Our prime objective is to change the state of things with which we are not satisfied by having fewer talks, meetings, and conclusions and by undertaking more concrete actions."

"We must realize that this will be neither easy or simple. Due to the big problems and differences in opinions even the smallest positive steps require long and patient work, exceptional efforts, and sacrifices. This is why it is a special responsibility of the Central Committee to continuously encourage and direct the activities of the basic organization of the LC in communes toward concrete political work among the working people and citizens," said Sekaric.

Talking about current socioeconomic relations in the republic, Sekaric pointed out that they are very complex.

Without Hesitation

According to Sekaric, the obligations of the Central Committee in the forthcoming year are the further building and development of socialist self-management and socioeconomic relations, and of the political system of socialist self-management.

NEW MEMBERS OF SLOVENE GOVERNING BODIES ELECTED

AU231618 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Jun 86 p 3

[J. Pjevic Report]

[Excerpts] After a comprehensive and committed debate about past elections and suggestions that would further their democratization, there was an electoral session of the Republican Conference. Poet Ciril Zlobec and Joze Slander, director of the Saturnus factory of Ljubljana, were elected new vice presidents of the Republican Conference. Bozena Ostrovrsnik, whose term of office has not expired yet, is also vice president of the Republican Conference, while Geza Bacic is its secretary. The new elected members of the Republican Conference of the SAWP Presidium are Valerija Skerbec, Niko Rihar, and Mitja Ribicic. The following were elected as members of the Slovene SAWP's delegation to the Federal Conference of the SAWPY: Zeljko Jeglic, Silva Jereb, Dr Anton Korosec, Marjeta Potrc, Joze Smole, and Joze Slander.